

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1857.

NUMBER 91.

## EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
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**SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.**—In Advance.—Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$6; Tri-Weekly \$8; Weekly \$3; Evening Bulletin \$5, if mailed \$4; Weekly Bulletin \$1.  
**CLUB PRICES.**—In Advance.—Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for \$35; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$5; 1 year \$3; 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$1.50 each. Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for \$10.  
Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.**

One square, 10 lines ..... \$1.00  
Do, each additional square, 10 lines ..... .25  
Do, one week ..... 2.50  
Do, two weeks ..... 5.00  
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Do, four weeks ..... 10.00  
Do, five weeks ..... 12.50  
Do, six weeks ..... 15.00  
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Do, ninety-six weeks ..... 240.00  
Do, ninety-seven weeks ..... 242.50  
Do, ninety-eight weeks ..... 245.00  
Do, ninety-nine weeks ..... 247.50  
Do, one hundred weeks ..... 250.00

Each additional square, one-half the above prices.

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Early advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, shortfalls and commissions' sales, patent medicines, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote public interest, 50 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 15 cents for each continuation; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion ..... \$1.00  
Do, each additional square, 10 lines ..... .25  
Do, one week ..... 2.50  
Do, two weeks ..... 5.00  
Do, three weeks ..... 7.50  
Do, four weeks ..... 10.00  
Do, five weeks ..... 12.50  
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Do, one hundred weeks ..... 250.00

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuation; if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1857.

**THE AMERICAN CHURCH MONTHLY.**—We have received the first number of a new periodical under this title. The high literary reputation of the editor, the Rev. H. N. Hudson, is admirably sustained by the salutary in this opening number. Mr. Hudson is known, wherever the English language is spoken, by his original and graphic lectures on Shakspeare, and as the editor of the best edition of the great poet ever issued. The long and familiar acquaintance of Mr. H. with the pure and noble thoughts and with the "English undefiled" of this mighty master of the soul has imparted to his own style a richness, raciness, quaintness, and beauty that are most refreshing. We know of no author in America at all equal to Mr. Hudson in the combination of these qualities. We therefore congratulate the public that a mind so healthful and so powerful is fully enlisted in this enterprise. He says: "We have made up our mind that the thing ought to be done and must do. In this persuasion we now and henceforth stand addressed to the task: all the care and diligence and energy we can muster will be brought to bear upon the American Church Monthly."

That a literary and religious monthly conducted under such auspices and in the spirit here foreshadowed will do a great deal toward elevating and purifying the tone of American literature none can doubt. One or two extracts from the opening paper will indicate the spirit of the work, and furnish some idea of the style of the editor. After saying that "we shall not directly have any share in the politics of the day," he adds:

Nevertheless, we are in principle and feeling thoroughly American; we love our National Institutions; we firmly believe in our great Constitutional Democracy; we look with wonder and awe upon our superb and mighty structure of a Confederate Republic; and we cherish as a sacred treasure the high gift of Liberty. Informed with religion and protected by Law. Every year adds to our sense of the beauty and strength of our Political Fabric, and also our reverence for the Fathers who wrought out and handed it down to us. As Americans, we can know no sectional lines, nor shake hands with any thought of sectional distinction, but must stand unreservedly for our country, our whole country, as it is, with its noble inheritance of Freedom, Intelligence, and Order.

In regard to the separation of religion from literature and art, Mr. Hudson says beautifully:

The cause of religion cannot but suffer much, in the long run, from such an unnatural divorce. Christianity, and therefore the Church, can ill afford to stand aloof in a sort of high and dry dignity, as who would say to the accomplishments and genialities of liberal thought, "I have no need of you; your ends are indeed far above them, but are not to be fully reached without them. For the alliance between pure religion and the arts of good taste is much more natural and intimate than many of us are apt to imagine. A poet, or an orator, or an artist, is neither a very handsome nor a very operative thing; it must descend to the proper robes and adornments of flesh and blood, and before it can really master the springs of life. The graces, the embellishments, the decorations of the most varied and generous culture; whatever is any way adapted to elevate, to replenish, to beautify the intellect and rational spirit of man; all these things belong of right to the Church; they have a just claim on her patronage, and will repay her fostering care; whereas, if she neglects or slighted by her, they will be sure to indemnify themselves by making reprisals on her most necessary commerce. For we may lay it down as a certain truth, that, unless the honest faculties and resources of literature and art be duly cherished and honored in the service of the Church, they will set up a service of their own against her, and in spite of her. There is not, there probably cannot be, anything in this world so good or so strong, but that it must sacrifice to the Graces.

Mr. Hudson may be addressed at No. 9 Spruce street, New York, or S. Ringgold of this city will receive and transmit subscriptions.

The women are the cutest and sharpest and cunningest and trickiest of all mortals; but occasionally they come across an old widower who is up to their games and who readily fools them. For instance: yesterday there called at the jail a well-dressed lady, of pleasing appearance, who desired to go through the prison in the character of a philanthropist. But Mr. Henry Thomas, who has some knowledge of mankind, immediately discovered something wrong, and very happily prevented the entrance of the charitable lady. Had he not been so discreet we might have been forced to record a jail delivery.

Collins, whose examination before the police court is noticed elsewhere this morning, proves to be an escaped felon from the Bedford (Ind.) jail. He was recommitted to jail last evening and will be returned to Indiana.

**THE LECTURE LAST NIGHT.**—Prof. Dana was greeted with a large and intelligent audience. His lecture opened with a sketch of the area of the coral islands of the Pacific which do not exceed that of the State of New York, if we except a few of the larger islands although they are more than six hundred in number. Among these are islands whose crags, peaks, and gorges rival those of the Alps, and amidst these scenes, some of which would aid in our conceptions of a world in ruins the tree-fern and palm flourish with singular luxuriance.

The coral polyp next claimed attention. Its wonderful powers of reproduction and secretion formed a theme both novel and interesting. The ethnology and zoology of this strange portion of cosmical history called forth the admiration of the audience as evinced by their countenances. The lecture closed by a small sketch of the subsidence of the Pacific continent and its relation to the forms assumed by coral islands.

At the close of the lecture, Prof. J. Lawrence Smith arose and proposed to detain Prof. Dana until Saturday night when he should deliver one more lecture, which was hailed with rapturous applause by the audience. Prof. Dana generously accepted and will again afford an intellectual treat.

**CRIMINAL COURT.**—The proceedings yesterday were as follows:

John Sanders, for stealing brass boxes of the value of \$15, the property of Richard Smith, was convicted and sentenced to two years confinement in the penitentiary.

Mary Mack having stolen from Mrs. Helena Hyman three silk dresses, worth \$5 each, was convicted and sent for one year.

Polly Grimes, who says her real name is Catherine Flanner, who had stolen a gold watch from Mrs. Anne Simpson valued at \$100, was sent to the penitentiary for one year. Polly had to be carried out of the court-room in the arms of two or three officers, obstinately refusing to walk.

The following cases were continued to the next term:

Isaac Gunsey, for stealing from Sproule & Mandeville.

Elisha Hillier, charged with enticing away a slave of J. W. Newland.

John Clifton, stealing casinet goods from E. H. Bland.

Joseph Hankel, Regina Hankel, and Gothart Huber, for murder of Henry Roth.

Wm. Grissman, for passing counterfeit money.

**SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.**—Our accounts from New York are most encouraging. Upwards of \$60,000 was being paid in upon the instalments. A deputy engineer, sent from Marshall in Texas for funds to complete the payment of four hundred and fifty hands on the first of January, passed the money at New Orleans. The calculation was that ten miles would be ready by the 5th of February, and the law will certainly be complied with.

New stockholders at New York are taking hold. The amount of \$25,000 is arranged to be paid monthly for ten months. The magnificent enterprise will not be allowed to languish. It will make the fortunes of all connected with it and contribute vastly toward making the fortune of the Southern country and of the whole country.

**BONDS OF LOUISVILLE.**—There is to be found in the monetary circles of the country no description of bonds of a better class and more profitable than those put forth by our city. They command the best price in the eastern markets notwithstanding the unpatriotic and impolitic attempts of certain city papers to depreciate the credit of the city. Yesterday one of our leading Main street merchants received an order from the trustees of one of the leading literary institutions of the State, to invest a large sum in the bonds of the city. The funds were contributed for the endowment of the institution of the city. We are sure that they could not be invested more securely, and we commend the wisdom of the order. Louisville credit is appreciated abroad, say what some of her own citizens will to its prejudice.

**LOCATION OF THE WATER WORKS.**—Considerable anxiety is being expressed relative to the selection of a site for the proposed water works. It is highly desirable that the directory should not commit any indiscretion in their action, and thus prostrate this noble enterprise. Due prudence should be exercised, and an especial regard had to economy. We understand that two location east of the city are spoken of—between which we have no doubt the board will exercise care on the final selection, paying attention to eligibility, cheapness, and proximity.

The mercantile agency of Douglass & Co., of New York, have published a table of failures in the United States during the year 1856. The total number was 2,705, of which about 150 are designated as swindling failures. The number of failures in Kentucky mentioned is 38.

**RANK FAILURES.**—A dispatch from Indianapolis, from Dunlevy, Haire, & Co., received by Messrs. Thos. Browne & Co., last evening, states that the Gramercy Bank of Lafayette and the Shawnee Bank of Attica have failed.

Charley Talbot and Frank Smith, notorious characters about the dens of infamy in this city, were of the number that escaped from the Madison jail on Tuesday night.

Phil. Lee, Esq., the gallant American elector for the Fifth district in the late canvass, and S. Carpenter, of Bardstown, were in the city yesterday.

Wm. Porter, an old work-house convict, was returned to jail yesterday, having been drunk and disorderly.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that it is a fixed fact that the next Ohio State Fair is to be held in the vicinity of that city.

**SUGAR.**—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican concludes some strictures upon an editorial of the Republican in regard to the duty on sugar with the following pointed suggestions:

Having corrected some errors, allow me to suggest to your readers:

First.—It is evident we cannot rely upon Louisiana for the supply of what is absolutely one of the prime necessities of life.

Second.—That it is not democratic or right to tax enormously the people of thirty States and several Territories for the protection of a small interest in one State.

And third.—That public sentiment will no longer tolerate the import duty on sugar. The sooner Secretary Guthrie recommends its abrogation the better it will be for his fame, and for the good of the people whose interests he is bound to consult.

**THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—Afternoon Session.—President Clay being in the Chair the Corresponding Secretary's report was read and filed for publication. The thanks of the society were voted to R. W. Scott for the very efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

The Treasurer's Report was read and referred to an auditing committee.

It was voted that annual members, are expected to pay their fees, by the first Monday in May of each year.

It was also voted that delegates from the County Agricultural and Mechanical Associations, be requested to meet in Frankfort, on the first Tuesday in March to harmonize and fix the time for holding their respective fairs.

The thanks of the society were voted to Gov. Morehead for his able, address at the first exhibition.

The subject of the Farm Journal (the organ of the society) was discussed. It was warmly advocated as an ably conducted paper and a very important support to the interests of the society and the cause of agriculture.

Several speakers urged its claims to a larger patronage from the society. One gentleman proffered to become one of ten to procure 50 subscribers and several members volunteered to secure 10 subscribers each.

Resolutions were unanimously passed recommending the boards of this society and the different county societies to extend its circulation by awarding it as premiums.

Altogether this meeting, though not very largely attended, was a harmonious and profitable one. We look upon the Kentucky State Agricultural Society as a permanent and very useful institution. By the way, the very efficient Corresponding Secretary has established the nucleus of a museum and library, in a room assigned to this society at the Capitol, which promises to be an important feature. Farmers in different parts of the State, should bear in mind that specimens of insects, birds, and other objects of natural history as well as minerals, fossils, and the various kinds of grain will be acceptable donations to the museum.

**RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.**

The weather was very cold night before last but it was again moderating last night.

The fine steamer Highflyer leaves Cairo for New Orleans on Wednesday next.

The steamers Hiawatha and N. Thomas have arrived at Cairo. The former broke one of her engines and the Thomas broke one of her cranks, cylinder heads, and pitman-strop.

Mr. Gilliss introduced an ordinance in the common council last night providing means for a supply of fuel for the immediate wants of the citizens. It also provided that two thousand dollars be appropriated to procure fuel for the poor. The ordinance passed the common council, but the aldermen adjourned before its passage in the council. The two boards met again on Thursday.

The Cincinnati papers were led into an error in regard to the arrest of Jerome & Smith. This firm sold only sewing machines. The corn-planter was sold by one of the Smith family who has no connection with the firm of Jerome & Smith.

At Hickman, on the 7th inst., an affray occurred between F. H. Wilson and T. L. Allen, two respectable citizens, in which the former was shot and dangerously if not mortally wounded. Allen was arrested.

The Bedford (Ind.) Standard states that a retailer of spirituous liquors was fined at the late term of the court in that county \$640. They are evidently determined to put a stop to the sale of liquor.

**THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.**—We learn that this road will be entirely completed by the first of March. Cars will run directly through from Cincinnati to St. Louis on that day.

It will be seen from the market report that there had been several heavy transactions in provisions at very full prices. The Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, says:

Yesterday we noticed the prevalence of a heavy feeling in the provision market. The market opened to-day with a slightly improved feeling, and this was further strengthened by favorable advices from New York and New Orleans received on 'Change. The fact that prices improved in New York, notwithstanding the discouraging news from Europe, inspired holders with increased confidence. Still, it is apparent that prices are sustained by a very slender thread, which would snap under a comparatively trifling weight. With the exception of some transactions in sugar, hams, for future delivery, at 11½¢, the business of the day was unimportant. Bulk meat was to be had at 7½¢ and 8½¢ for shoulders and sides. The highest previous quotations were 7½¢ and 8½¢. We heard of some inquiry for box middles, which are held at 90¢ for long and short. We quotelard at 11½¢ for prime bb and ke.

Cincinnati is receiving coal from Evansville. Mr. Coleman, the proprietor of the Burnet House, telegraphs the Mayor of Cincinnati as follows:

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 14.  
The citizens and the coal company send two car loads of coal for distribution among the poor. It is of fine quality, and I have shipped three thousand bushels for my house.

**NORTHWESTERN (Va.) RAILROAD.**—The Parkersburg News, in announcing the laying of the last rail on this road, says:

The scene was one gratifying to all, and created much excitement among the workmen, who had toiled so faithfully to effect it, and the many spectators who had been assembled to witness it.

Immediately after laying the last rail, locomotive No. 2 passed over the junction point, amid loud cheers, and, after waiting a few hours for the completion of the spiking, was attended back to Parkersburg by the large Campbell engine No. 6, where their arrival was hailed by the firing of cannons, and the general rejoicing of a large number of citizens who were in waiting at the depot.

**MARRIED.**

On the 14th inst., at Christ church, by the Rev. James Craig, Thos. M. HORN, Esq., aged 3 years and 10 months, to Miss ADA STALEY, all of this city.

Cincinnati papers please copy.

On Wednesday morning, the 14th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. RICHARD BARNES, in the 70th year of her age.

**DIED.**  
On Wednesday, the 15th inst., THEODORE ADAM, son of John A. and Joanna Miller, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Cincinnati papers please copy.

**RAISINS, CURRANTS, AND CITRONS.**—A supply of the above, of prime quality, for sale by J. T. LANHAM & CO., Importers of Teas, &c., 87 Third st.

**SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES.**—30 bbls new crop Paragon landing from steamer Hibernia, and for sale by RAWSON, COOD, & TODD.

[From this morning's Journal.]  
**ARRIVAL OF THE EMUE.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

The steamer Emue left Havre on the 28th of December.

A dispatch from Berlin states that the war enthusiasm in Switzerland is increasing on all sides. The whole Swiss Union is organized for defence.

An appeal had been made to the women for the organization of ambulances.

The Diet had received from Louis Napoleon a proposition for amicable arrangement.

**THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.**  
*Thursday's Proceedings Concluded.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

Senate.—On motion of Mr. Pugh, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what would be the annual income of the Government according to such estimates as he may be able to make, if one-fifth of the duties on such imported articles authorized by the tariff act of July, 1856, should be remitted; what if one-fourth should be remitted; and what if one-third should be remitted.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the House bill providing for the settlement of the claims of Swiss officers in the Revolutionary army.

Mr. Foster earnestly supported the measure, placing in a strong light the services and sufferings of those who periled their lives in the struggle, and arguing that, in consequence of the depreciation of value in the certificates in which they were paid. They were justly entitled to the consideration of Congress.

Mr. Pugh offered an amendment striking out the first and second sections and inserting that there shall be paid to each of the surviving soldiers embraced by the resolution of Congress of the 23d of March, 1783, the difference between the amounts specified in the certificate issued to him under the terms of said resolution and the value in money of the said certificate at the time it was issued and received.

This amendment was adopted—yeas 26, nays 21. Mr. Toombs inquired of Mr. Fish whether the latter was not interested in the bill and thereby disqualified from voting.

Mr. Fish replied that he was sent here by the State of New York, and had a right, under the Constitution, to vote, as her representative, on any bill before Congress. He would state to the Senate from Georgia, inasmuch as he had raised the question, that he would be entitled to receive something under this bill, if it should pass; but that, in no case, should a cent of the money which he would receive go into his own pocket. He would divert himself of all interest in the matter and give whatever sum might come to him to the representatives of the New York line who served in the Revolutionary war, and for whom no provision had been made.

Mr. Cass said that when the bill was first introduced he favored it, but the investigation which it had undergone satisfied him that it was improper. He should, therefore, vote against the whole of it, unless justice be rendered to the soldiers as well as to the officers.

A further debate ensued on other amendments, and, without taking the question on the bill, The Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Chapman introduced a bill for the construction of a wagon road from the South pass of the Rocky Mountains in Nebraska Territory, via Great Salt Lake, to Honey Lake valley, in the eastern portion of the State of California, and the establishment of a military post thereupon; and a bill making further appropriations for a territorial road now in process of construction from opposite Council Bluffs, Iowa to New Fort Kearney.

The Committee reported a bill increasing the penalty for voluntary absence of members of either House, making a deduction of twenty-five dollars from their compensation whether a Sunday shall intervene or both branches have adjourned over a day or more. Exception is made in the case of sickness of the members or of their families.

The House then went again into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill.

Mr. Keitt said that he was opposed to all free lists in measures of this kind because they would render it necessary to the extent of exemption, additional duties on articles which were taxed. Branching from this subject he alluded to the slave trade. Notwithstanding all efforts for its suppression, it had gone from 45,000 to 150,000 souls per annum, while the mortality among them had increased from 5 to 50 per cent. The African cruisers were not fitted out in the South but in Boston, New York, and Northern cities. The framers of the Constitution forbade the formation of geographical parties, and prohibited the disloyal influences on the Union. It would not be bound by treacherous combinations nor quieted by sentimental invocations. Some gentlemen announced a political millennium on the event of the election of Mr. Buchanan but who was to come into the Senate from the State of the President elect, where he received 30,000 majority? Was he (Mr. Cameron) one of the national conservative men? Look at his record. The Senatorial election was the first alarm gun,











